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learning and fidelity of the clergy, both secular and religious, is due to the revolution (for it was little else) which they started.

Much space is given, and justly, to Friar Roger Bacon and his monumental work both in religion and science. Altogether these lectures form a very valuable addition to available historical data, and should prove extremely useful to anyone who desires to make further investigations in this particular field.

FLOYD KEELER.

Jared Ingersoll, A Study of American Loyalism in Relation to British Colonial Government, by Lawrence H. Gipson, Ph.D.
New Haven: Yale Press, 1920. Pp. 432.

Jared Ingersoll, of New Haven, a man of some substance, an English office-holder and preferment seeker, king's attorney, stamp tax collector, and admiralty judge in himself would be worthy of but a scant biographical sketch. As a representative of the cautiously conservative loyalist group, whom Americans are now being taught to love, and as one closely identified with the last disasters of British dominaton in the colonies, Jared Ingersoll serves as a convenient personage around whom to center the story of the loyalists and of the pre-Revolutionary patriotic agitation. This theme is well developed in a dozen chapters; those describing Connecticut life, the passage of and opposition to the Stamp Act, the Sons of Liberty, and the beginning of hostilities are of greatest value. As one would anticipate from a Yale dissertation, which was awarded the Porter Prize and completed under Professor C. M. Andrews, there is every evidence of sound historical scholarship in the selection and analysis of material, precise annotations, and critical bibliography.

R. J. P.

The Historical Geography of Detroit, by Almon E. Parkins, Ph.D.
Published by Michigan Historical Commission, 1918. Pp. 356.

This University of Chicago dissertation is a splendid geographical, economic and historical study of Detroit and its environs. While of especial interest to the locality concerned, the treatment is sufficiently broad, and the writer's realization

of Detroit as a center of the industrial and commercial life of the Great Lakes region is so satisfactory, that the volume is of considerable general historical value. The story of Detroit is told from its foundation in 1701 by Cadillac, through the French and English periods, its cession to the United States in 1796, its slow growth until steamboats appeared on the Lakes and the Erie Canal brought the immigrant, the opening of the copper mines, the beginning of manufactures, and ultimately the coming of the automobile age. Much is to be gleaned of early Indian life and of the fur industry, for the writer made good use of the Jesuit Relations and the travels of the pioneer Frenchmen. The commercial development of the Great Lakes is emphasized, and as well chronicled in convenient form as in any account available. The social and religious life might have been enlarged upon, and considerable general, irrelevant historical material might have been omitted with profit. The study was well worth while and similar accounts of other American industrial centers on such a model would be welcomed by students of our economic history. R. J. P.

Goldwin Smith: "U. S. Notes in 1864."

Goldwin Smith's *Life and Opinions*, published by his secretary, Arnold Hautain, contains a journal of his tour in 1864 through parts of America. Goldwin Smith (1823-1910), a brilliant Oxford graduate, will be long remembered as the regius professor of history, who expatriated himself because of his lack of sympathy with British imperialism and his hearty accord with new-world democracy. Few Englishmen with his future would have accepted a call from the then recently established Cornell University, or later have immolated themselves in even as palatial a residence as the "Grange," in Toronto. Always one of the opposition, he was pro-northern during our Civil War when English officialdom was pro-southern, and pro-Boer and pro-American when Canada was becoming too imperialistic to give heed to his plans for Canadian union with the States. Yet if out of joint with the times, this sage and philosopher uttered views which are stimulative, for his opportunity for speculative observation has been seldom equalled.